

PAUL SEYMOUR,

very discourages the immigration of poor men from the free States. So elsewhere to sell their labor; all Southern States afford proof of this. A free man from the North will not put up with his intelligent industry on a with the slave, degraded and despised. The free States, the farmer buys his land and his cattle; hires men to aid him in his work—he buys their labor. Both parties served this with labor, but with emment. There is no degradation but real gain. In a few years, the men at first sold their labor, will themselves be proprietors, and hire others desirous of selling their services. It requires little time to start with. So the number of

The proposition is, that the inhabitants of the territory, not when they shall constitute a State, but whilst in the condition of a Territory, shall be submitted to the question, whether slavery shall exist within its limits. Slavery does not now exist in any department of Mexico, and has not existed for several years. The inhabitants of the portion which is likely to become the Territory of the United States, are known to be averse to this institution. Those inhabitants are Indians, Negroes, and Spaniards, and are of impure blood.

To such a population, thus constituted and thus prejudiced, it is proposed shall be submitted a polity which they have discarded, and to them shall be submitted the safety of the Southern States. It will be seen that

That the Premier's prosecution, by causing upon the President's part, would endanger the liberties of the country. That our present force amounts, in round numbers, to 45,000 men. That under existing laws 20,000 more can be raised. And in addition to all this, the Administration asks for ten regiments of regulars and 25,000 volunteers, making in all 80,000 effective men. That this immense military force was intended to take possession and occupy the whole country. That such a force, under the direction of the Executive, would convert him from a President into a Prince—

He now came to the case of the Bishop of London, who returned his income at £13,900, and stated that there must be a decrease, in accordance with which his future income was estimated at £12,204. It had risen, however, by the return of 1943, to £14,552. The right rev. prelate said in 1931 that the whole prospect of his see was one of diminution.

"The fishery carried on, on the Grand Bank, at one time gave employment to 400 sail of British ships manned by 5,000 or 7,000 British hands. French and American competition, however, by bounties and prohibitions, and the consequent reduction in the price of fish in the foreign markets, has completely swept it from the Banks, and secured the fishery to the French and Americans, so that Lord Cochrane had conceded the exclusive right to it in the

shall shed its rays far across the Pacific, and attract the eyes of all Asia by its brightness. The tyranny, oppression and slavery of the world would will then be between two consuming fires.

Shall the free labor of all the states or the slave labor of the southern states occupy those broad and genial western climes?— This is the question put to every man, and he has a voice in its decision. There are those who say that the present, is not the time to decide it—that by negotiating it, the

Miss ANN WILLIAMS, a pious Welsh lady, lately died, leaving by her will \$75,000 to twenty different benevolent societies.

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LOUISVILLE, FEB. 5, 1848.

Problem.

South Carolina has less than twenty persons to the square mile, and her citizens are leaving her genial climate and rich soil by thousands! Massachusetts, with a sterile land, and a hard climate, has over an hundred to the square mile, and the value of land is rising in all parts of it!

Facts and Examples.

The Charleston Mercury, as quoted by the Era, declared in its editorial of Dec. 21st as follows:

Now we do not ask or desire that the Congress of the United States shall establish slavery in any new territory; that it cannot do.

A Good Night.

Every man who is for free discussion—and who is not?—must rejoice to observe—not only that slavery is becoming a general topic of debate and conversation—but that it is discussed with more candor and thoroughness on all sides.

One instance we give in to-day's paper, in Mr. CLAY's able and eloquent colonization speech. Not a harsh word is to be found in it! Not a single thought unkindly expressed! He speaks freely, speaks earnestly to the abolitionists of the North, to the slaves of the South—and to all men.

Another may be found in Mr. PALMER's strong speech in the House at Washington. He thinks no question and dodges no issue. He examines thoroughly the positions set forth in defense of slavery by Mr. CUNNINGHAM of North Carolina. But he does it calmly, in admirable temper and with a truly christian spirit.

Yet another instance, may be observed in Mr. CUNNINGHAM's speech in defense of the South and of slavery. He acknowledges what is wrong in the conduct of the perpetuators; he condemns what he thinks improper in the action of the abolitionists. But his tone is mainly, and marked by a liberal courtesy. He does not deal in denunciation, abuse; he reasons, appeals to the common sense and better feelings of men. This is not to be said. If we can (and we can if we will) make this the common spirit, no one need apprehend, anywhere, any difficulty in the fullest and freest discussion of slavery. And what is our boasted freedom of speech worth, if this cannot be done?

Population.

We have said over and over again that population is the source of power and progress, and that without it, neither city nor country can thrive.

Suppose, for a moment, that Kentucky was as thickly settled as Ohio, and labor free, would Louisville, or Frankfort, or Mayfield, or Covington be limited to the numbers they now contain? Would fields be vacant around them, and the population to the square mile be small as it is? If we look at Cincinnati, having now, with her suburbs, one hundred and ten thousand souls, if we look at the country adjoining, we shall find every foot of soil improved, and land for tillage divided off into ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty acres, and occupied by the industrious and hard-working. All these are producers. If we turn our attention home, or to the towns of the State, we have a whole, the reverse of the picture. We have large farms worked by slaves, and mechanics, and small farmers, especially those who are married cannot be induced by any ordinary temptation to settle among us. A large body of our population are non-producers. Hence we barely maintain our own, we fear, indeed, the next census will show that the State has lost in population and power.

The cause of this is palpable enough. If not, using the figures already used, and prepared by another, we can make it so, to any one who will read them:

New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, contained 1,961,372 Slave States, 1,961,372

It was a fair start! The difference between the two was trifling. Taking into consideration the superiority of the South in soil, climate, and natural advantages, her position was the best; the promise of success and growth seemed brightest for her. None, indeed, could have doubted as to her increase in wealth, and power, and greatness. Yet see what the census of 1840, tells:

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky contained 6,767,082 The Free States numbered 6,767,082

"In fifty years these Slave States," says our authority, "had increased 179 per cent.; these free States 243 per cent., or with sixty rods per cent. greater capacity."

Test this matter in another way, or by another table, in 1790, the entire population of the Slave States was 1,961,372.

1840. Include the new Slave States and they contained 7,334,431 All the Free States 7,334,431

"The Slave States had increased 279 per cent; the free, 394, the latter increasing with a rapidity ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT. greater than the former."

We can bring this matter, however, closer home. There is no man who remembers when this was the far-west, and a wilderness. Freedom was on one side; slavery on the other. Up North the climate is severe; unhealthful!—Here, and farther South, it is genial, and the soil as fertile as man could desire. And we had the start; a fair start, too; and that is a great matter in the movements of population. But see the result in the new States, free and slave:

1810. Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky contained 805,991 Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, contained 272,324

Who, then, believed that these four free States would ever catch up to us? Who dreamed that they would surpass us? "I left Ohio," said a veteran pioneer, "believing that Kentucky would be foremost of all the Western States, and Louisville first among all western cities." Such was the popular belief. Yet list to the story told by the census of 1840:

1840. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, with Wisconsin and Iowa, had 2,967,840 Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, and Florida contained 3,409,132

"In fifty years, the new slave States had increased 323 per cent., and the new free States, ONE THOUSAND AND NINETY PER CENT."

Our fourth test—the nearest yet—for the pale freedom against freedom. And who can object? It is but fair to both sides—indeed it is the best method after all of proving the tremendous evil of slavery in sapping every source of strength, and retarding all true growth. Let us, then, compare the growth of the whites in free and slave States.

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